THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM BUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

GREAT WESTERN!!!

INTERESTING ISTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THE COTTON MARKET. Accouchement of the Queen. IRISH STATE TRIALS.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Bombardment of Tangier.

Abdication of Mchemet Ali. \$c. \$c. \$c.

The Great Western, Captain Matthews, arrived at half past six o'clock last evening from Liverpool with advices from that place to the 17th inclusive. Our London dates are to the 16th.

She has thus made the passage in exactly two weeks. One hundred and thirty-three passengers

There has been no change in Cotton-tendency, however, in favor of buyers. There was a good trade demand.

place. She gave birth to a Prince. Affairs in Morocco have assumed a more quiet

aspect. France has intimidated the Emperor. The bombardment of Tangier will probably settle the

Mehemet Ali has abdicated in favor of his son

News from the continent seems to be barren of

The Montezuma, hence, arrived out on the 8th, and the Roscius on the 16th. ? Joseph Bonaparte is dead.

The Prince Royal of Prussia is now en a visit to England. Great Britain is this year overrun with

O'Connell and his affizirs remain about the same as per last accounts. The intelligence of the English crops is very fa-

vorable to England, and unfavorable to America. Mr. Washington Irving has arrived in Paris on leave of absence for two months from his diplo-matic duties in Spain. After a short stay he will pay a visit to London.

The King of Saxony embarked on board her Majesty's steamer Lightning on the 4th instant, and quitted our shores to return to his dominions, via Hamburgh.

The Dublin Evening Post states, on the authority of its Loadon correspondent, that the Queen is certainly to visit Ireland early next summer.

A mysterious stranger has arrived at Barcelona, who is suspected to be the Count de Trepani, the intended husband of the Queen.

Sir John Guest, Bart., M. P., has lately received an order from Russia, fer 50,000 tons of irons, for the purpose of being employed in the construction of railways.

The latest accounts from Lisbon state, that the heat there was intense; the thermometer being, generally, as high as 98, and some days up to 100 degrees in the shade.

At a great free trade meeting held at Northampton, recently, Messrs. Cobden and Bright gained a signal triumph over the combined Tories and Chartists, the latter headed by their redoubtable leader Feargus O'Connor.

The borough of Dudley was the scene of a contest on the 8th instant. The successful candidate was Mr. Benbow, a Conservative, who defeated his opponent, Mr. Rawson, the free-trader, by 213. The most important piece of news here, (Hanover, Aug. 1,) is, that Bruaswick withdraws from

BRITISH AND BRIGIUM LETTERS.—The postage of letters between England and Belgium is reduced to Is. for the whole distance, of which sum Belgium will take 5d. and England 7d. This is a reduction of more than half of the present rate. The prepayment will be optional.

In a case of tobacco smuggling, recently investigated at the Mansion-house, London, it was stated that 20,000 pounds of tobacco had been lately cleared out of the Custom-house in Butch cheeses!

The Anti-Corn-Law League, after an interval of five weeks, held their last meeting for the season, at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 7th instant.—Mr. Cobden indignantly denied the report put forth by the Morning Herald about the impending dissolution of the body.

The Suisse Contrium.—A Paris letter states, that "the late judgment of the Court of Premie e Instance has been set aside, and a new one given by the Cour Royale, in favor of "the Marquis of Herifort agains: Euisse," on the subject of the £30,000 in the hands of Debaque and Caillez, bankers, Paris. This important decision has produced a very great sensation."

Where of the "Missouri,"—A letter from Gib-

WRECK OF THE "MISSOURI."—A letter from Gibraltar Bay states that the eperations against the wreck of the American frigate Missouri are going on well, and that it was expected that she would be afloat in two or three weeks from the 21st of July. The work was a most arduous one, as it had to be conducted under a burning sun, with the thermometer at 125, and in the shade varying from 95 to 110 degrees.

Factories in Gerat Britain and Irkland.—In England there are 1,075 cotton factories, employing 183,243 hands; in Scotland 159 factories, and 32,580 hands; in Ireland, 28 factories and 4,011 hands.—Glasgow National.

hands.—Glasgow National.

The German papers state that the Government of Austria and Prussia have made a convention, whereby, in case of any renewal of disturbances by the workmen on the frontiers of the two kingdoms, the armed forces of the two Sovereigns are reciprocally to obey the calls of the magistrates of the other country in re-establishing tranquility.

The Abourton of Impaisonment for Dest.—
The above act, which received the royal assent on the 9th inst., by commission, came into operation the following day, when a number of debtors who had been imprisoned in the different metropolitan prisons for debts under £20, were liberated, and the same course will be adopted is all the other jails throughout the country, with the exception of those persons who stand committed for penalties due to the Crown.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE. - Letters from Flo-DEATH OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.—Letters from Florence, of the 30th ult., mention the death of Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Naples, and afterwards of Spain. He died on the 28th ult., after a long illness His brothers, Louis and Jerome, were with him in his last moments. Louis is now the head of the family, but his health is also very bad, and his successor is Prince Louis Napoleon, the prisoner at Ham. The Romagna is stated to be still in a very disturbed state. It is said, too, that the Pope is dangerously ill.

We have to announce the demise of the Grand We have to announce the demise of the Grand Duchess Alexandria, tourth daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and consort of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse. The Grand Duchess's illness, it is well kown, was the principal cause of the Emperor's hesty departure from this country.—The young princess, so prematurely cut off, was born 24th June, 1825, and was married last September to the Prince Frederick of Hesse. The courts of the Hague, Saxe Weimer, Wurtemberg, and Hesse are placed in mourning by the demise of the Grand Duchess.

Spot ation of Churchyands.—The inhabitants Spontation of Churchyards,—The inhabitants of Enfield are much excited by the exposure which lately occured at the public sale of the furniture at the late Vicar's house. The vicarage garden joins the churchyard, and the late occupier, it was seen, had used tombstones as paving for his stable-yard. It is also reported that seme leaden coffins are not in their proper places. The late vicar received not less than £1,200 per annum, and left at his death the sum of £60,000 Accoushement of the Queen-Birth of a

Accoushement of the Queen—Birth of a Prince.

The birth of another Prince—the Duke of York we presume to call him by anticipation—has relieved every solicitude as to the personal welfare of Queen Victoria, and has given a new security for the direct succession to the Crown. The Queen was the ill" soon after five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 6th inst. and her medical attendants. Sir James Clark, Dr. Locock, Mr. Fergusen, and Mr. Brown, Surgeon to the Household at Windsor, were summoned at once. About 60 clock a messenger wassent to Slough, to direct a summons by the electrical telegraph for the Cabinet Ministers and the Great Officers of State: the messenger arrived at Slough in eight minutes: the despatch reached Paddington and was acknowledged in three more. At twenty three minutes past eight o'clock arrived the first special train at Slough, having performed the journey of eighteen miles and a quarter in eighteen minutes: it bore the Duke of Buccleugh, Earl Delewar, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir James Graham. The next conveyed Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley, rather slower, to avoid a collision with the first. The third with the Duke of Wellington alone, travelled the distance in seventeen minutes and a half, and in eleven minutes more he was at the Castle; royal carriages having been stationed at Slough to carry on the Ministers. All the Ministers eventually reached the Castle; except the Earl of Liver pool, who by some accident failed to receive his notice. None of them, however, were in time for the actual birth, which took place, without any adverse occurrece, at ten minutes before 8; o'clock. In the course of the morning guns were fired at Windsor, at St. James Park, and at the Tower; and bells were rung and flags hoisted in every quarter as the news spread. Intelligence of the event was specially sent to all the members of the Royal Family. The Bishop of London, going down at a quarter past ten solock, met he Ministers returning; and came back with them to town. Mrs. Perkins, the wet n

Orders have been given for the immediate equipment of the Royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert. She has accordingly been masted, &c., and received on board her fuel. Her captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzelarence, had arrived from Cowes, for the purpose of hastening her outfit; and the yacht will in a few days make a trial cruise, having been furnished with new engines and boilers.

An American aloe is now in full bloom in the gardens of the palace at Windsor. The blossoms, which rise to nearly three feet in height, are the source of considerable attraction to the numerous

EXECUTION.—William Saville, the murderer, was executed at Nottingham on the 7th inst., when a fatal accident happened among the great crowd assembled to witness the hanging. Just after the prisoner was turned off, a rush of the crowd took place; and a number of persons were forced down a narrow avenue, that leads to the street in which the execution had taken place. This avenue is a very steep descent, called Garner's Hill, and at the top are three or four steps. The persons who were forced down fell on the ground, and the others were pushed over them. Those who had fallen were trampled upon, and thirty persons were taken up more or less injured: twelve were quite dead.

REVENIE AND EXEMPLITIES.—On the national

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—On the national Balance-sheet of Revenue and Expenditure, just published, the commercial writer in the Times obpublished, the commercial writer in the Times observes—"The excess of income over expenditure, amounting to £1,770,080, is indeed less than that exhibited by the April balance-sheet, which was upwards of £2,000,000, but, nevertheless, it indicates increased prosperity, if we look at the items by which it is produced. In both the balance-sheets China occasions a loss; the money received under the treaty being very much less than the expenses tor the expenditure and the Opium-compensation. In the July sheet, however, the receipts under this head are much less than in April, while the expenditure is somewhat greater; and if the items referring to China were struck out of the two accounts, we should have an increase in the excess of income over expenditure (as compared with April) amounting to about £300,000. The balances in the Exchequer, amounting to £5,687,000, not only present a most favorable contrast with these of the corresponding period last year, amounting to £1,835,000, but show an increase of more than £3,000,000, compared with the balances on the 5th of last April."

Poor Law Refurns, &c.—A return of the num-

but show an increase of more than £3,000,000,compared with the balances on the 5th of last April."

Poor Law Returns, &c.—A return of the number of orphan and deserted children in the poor-law union workhouses of England and Wales, has been laid before the House of Commons. The number of unions in the English counties is stated to be 508. The total number of orphan children (i. e., having lost one or both parents) under fourteen years of age, in the various union workhouses, on the 18th of March last, amounted to 15,805, of of whem 8,816 were males, and 6,959 females. The total number of children under fourteen years of age, who have been deserted by their parents, amounted at the same period, to 6,408, of whom 3,409 were males, and 2,999 females. The total number of widows receiving out-door relief, on the 18th of March last, amounted to 71,250, and the total number of children under fourteen years of age, dependent on them for support and subsistence, to 102,913. In the thirty-eight unions of Wales there are 514 orphans (274 males and 240 females); 238 children deserted by their unnatural parents (122 males and 116 females); 5,995 widows receiving out-door relief; and 8,611 children depending on them for subsistence. The grand total for England and Wales (inclusive of places under Gilbert's act) was as follows, viz: 580 unions; 15,231 orphan children under fourteen vears of age (10,205 males and 3,339 females); 7,152 children, under fourteen years of age, deserted by parents (3,813 males and 3,339 females); 85,286 widows receiving out door relief on the 18th of March, 1844; and 119,310 children dependent upon them for support and subsistence.

Murdorn of an American Gaptain on the Moreh, 1844; and 119,310 children dependent upon them for support and subsistence.

for support and subsistence.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN GAPTAIN ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The Thomas Bennett, a vessel on her voyage from Liverpool to Charleston, S.C., whence she sailed on the 3d inst., returned on the 14th, in consequence of the murder of the captain by the cook. She had been out five days when the melancholy event occurred, but had only reached the Bay of Biscay, when the chief mate put back, and on arrival the murderer, a fine-looking fellow named John Kent, was apprehended and placed in confinement. It appears that Captain Halsey, the commander of the vessel, though generally a very sober man, had been under the influence of potent draughts from the time he put to sea. One day it is averred, he drank no less than a pint and a half of brandy. Under the excitement produced by ardent spirits, he rushed on deck, having been dissatisfied with the preparation of his dinner, when an altercation took place between him and the cook in the caboose. The captain, it is said, had a knife in his hand at the time, and immediately after he was seen to fall, the blood flowing from his person; and, when picked up, several wounds of a fatal nature were found on his chest, throat, and other parts of his person, inflicted by the cook. An investigation before the magistrates on the 15th was adjourned to ascertain the law of the case, the chief magistrate intimating that as the vessel was under American colors, and the murdered man a citizen of the United States, it might be necessary to send the man out there to be tried. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and after a patient investigation of two days, by a jury of merchants called off 'Change for the pur pose, they returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide," believing that the fatal act was done in self-defence. The man, however, was not set at liberty upon this verdict, as he was claimed by the American Consul on behalf of the United States or support and subsistence.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN GAPTAIN ON THE HIGH

revolted province or against its more powerful neighbor.

Several causes concur to render the position of Texas very critical on the renewal of such a contest. The rejection of the treaty of annexation is a severe blew to the designs of the American party in the Republic; the presence of a slave population within its boundaries, whose future fate depends altogether on the political condition of the State, is an element of danger in the heart of every village and every dwelling, for the rina quanton of Mexico is the abolition of slavery, and the main object of the American party is its continuance; Texas is ill-furnished with the means of carrying on the war; and President Houston, who appears never to have been a partizan of annexation, although he lent times of the treaty, must perceive that the future independence of his country and the re-establishment of peace depend on the vigor with which he may carry out the principles first proclaimed by its founders. The alternative, which is pointed to with a sort of horror by the agents of the United States, as the probable consequence of the rejection of the project for annexation, is the conclusion of a frectrade treaty with Great Britain. That is the montrum inframdum ingens, against which all these attacks are directed; that is deemed a sufficient reason for a country instantly to forfeit all claims to independence and self-government; and Texas is only worthy of a place amongst the states of the North American continent as long as she upholds the institutions which bless that part of the globe—slavery and prohibitive duties. We certainly dissent from this opinion so entirely, that we were disposed to hail with some satisfaction the creation of a new southern community, in which commerce might be carried on without restrictions, and slavery might at no distant period cease. But these views and these hopes were in no way peculiar to Great Britain; they are shared in to the fullest extent by France, Holland, Belgium, and all the European countries by which Texas ha

they remove every pretext for those designs of an exclusive influence, whether commercial or political, which have been falsely and absurdly imputed to this country. We have recognised Texas as an independent state; we wish her to remain so; but if she be unworthy of the destiny to which she once aspired, we had far rather she were re-united to the free population of the Mexican Republic, than classed among the slave holding states of the Union, who already regard her with more terror and jealousy than they will acknowledge, since they impute to Great Britain those fears, which are really excited by the future resources and freer institutions of Texas itself.—

London Times, Aug. 15.

Post-office Espionage.—The reports of the several secret committees of the two houses of parlia-Post-office Espionage.—The reports of the several secret committees of the two houses of parliament have been delivered. On an average of 21 years, the number of warrants for opening letters have been, in Great Britain, about eight annually; of these, about six have been issued upon the representation of magistrates for the purpose of bringing criminals to justice, or to assist in the recovery of stolen property. About two have been annually issued upon political considerations, to find the means of obviating some public danger. In Ireland, the number of warrants issued has been two in a year, almost exclusively for the purpose of tracing criminals. The following is the most material portion of the report:—"It may seem that the issue of six or seven warrants annually, in proportion to the 30,000 or 40,000 committals which take place in this kingdom cannot be an efficient instrument of police; but, on the other hand, the issue of six or seven warrants upon a circulation of 220,000,000 of letters cannot be regarded as materially interfering with these exceptions, there is not the slightest ground to believe has been ever invaded. The committee have examined into the case of the petitioner whose petition has been referred to them. It is true that Mr. Mazzini's letters were for about four months stopped and opened, under the warrant of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and inspected by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, upon an apprehension that he was engaged in a correspondence having for its object designs which might be injurious to the tranquillity of Europe. Certain parts of the information thus obtained were communicated to a foreign government, in so far as such a communication appeared to be warranted, but without the names or details that might expose any individual then residing in the foreign country to which the information was transmitted to danger. The committee are bound, in conclusion, to state, that having looked backed to the proceedings of several secretaries of state during succes

to promote the ends of justice or to prevent a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or otherwise to
promote the best interests of the country."

The Burns' Festival.—This great fête was celebrated at Ayr on Tuesday, the 6th instant. The
preliminary arrangements were intrusted to a very
active and influential committee, through whose
instrumentality the Earl of Eglintoun, and Professor Wilson were induced to accept the honorable
duty of presiding at the festive board. A field of
some twenty acres in extent, beautifully situated on
the banks of the Doon, was selected. Distant only
a few yards from the monument erected to the
poet's memory, in 1820, in the sloping vale immediately below the cottage of his birth, it had the
charm of being in the very centre of the scene of
Tam O'Shanter, and within view of Alloway's
"and haunted kirk," where the revels of the unearthly legion were held. The pavillion is nearly
a square, and covers a space of 110 feet by 125 feet.
It is a very handsome erection, beautifully lined
with cloth of various colors. It was calculated to
hold upwards of 2,000 persons. For several days
prior to the fete, all the inus and lodging houses in
Ayr were bespoken, and never before did that
town, which Burns has celebrated as the residence
of "honest men and bonnie lasses," exhibit such
an appearance. From early dawn, crowds flock
ed into Ayr from all directions. From an elevated
situation, the country for miles around had the
appearance of living panorama. "Puir auld
Scotland" never exhibited a more animated sight.
By eleven o'clock all was in readiness for the grand
movement. At a given signal the various bands
struck up inspiring tunes, and the magnificent pageant commenced its progress to the monument,
through the principal streets of Ayr. Perhaps the
most pleasing feature in the whole procession was
the vast assemblage of ploughmen and shepherds,
through the principal streets of Ayr. Perhaps the
most pleasing feature in the whole procession was
the vast assemblage of ploughmen en

were prolonged to a late hour.

Sheil's and Prel's Speeches on the Ight affares, in the House of Commons on the Ight ult., Sir R. Prel: Sir, I give notice that I should to day move the adjournment of the house. I now, therefore, propose to move that this house, at its rising, do adjourn till the 6th of September.

Mr. Sheil: The government have adjourned instead of proroguing the house, because they wished that the judges should give their opinion before next February upon a case of great political importance and judicial doubt. It is felt that it would be a monstrous injustice that Mr. O'Connell should have been detained in prison for nine months, in the event of the judges being of opinion that his imprisonment was originally illegal. But it does not follow from the admissions made by the government themselves, that if a detention of Daniel O'Connell for nine months would be an outrage—the detention for three months is an injustice, less flagrant, indeed, but of a gross and most lamentable kind. Relying of these practical concessions made upon your side, I rise to direct your consideration to the wisdom and the justice of at once discharging Mr. O'Connell, instead of waiting until you shall have accertained whether the lawyers will have succeeded in picking the flock of Richmond Pentientiary, of throwing open its gates, and giving back their great deliverer to the Irish people. Your verdict was obtained under circumstances which should induce you at once to relinquish it. I will not enter into the questions of controversy between us, but the facts admitted on all sides are sufficient to call for the exercise of that prerogative, which our gracious Soverign feels to be the noblest attribute of the Crown. The suppression of the jury lists, the empanelling of the jury under circumstances which Judge Ferrin solemnly, and again and again and open and deadly wrong in the estimate of the Irish people. My noble friend, the member for London, the icader of a great party in this house, solemnly declared that Daniel O'C ates the value of true fame, and can estimate renownwho passes every day by the statue of George Canning
and looks at Westminster Abbey—must know that it
time will come when his friends will be determine
not by the numbers in the old lobby and the new, by
by the adjudication of that posterity to whose judy
ment the right monorable gentleman cannot be it
sensible. When that time shall have come, and whe
history shall tell that Daniel O'Connell exterted Catt
lic emancipation from Robert Peel, and that Robert Peel
the Catholic emancipator, empannelled a Protesiant jury
censure his great political actigonist, and having throw
him into jail, refused all inquiry into circumstances
worse than a questionable character, and shrunk from it
vestigation, does not the right honorable gentleman thin
does not his own heart inform him, that history, stern, in
partial and infexible, will, upon these great transaction
in the life of the right honorable gentleman, pronounce it
condemnation? But there is yet time for the right honoable gentleman to furnish history with something noble, it
tell, that the right thonorable gentleman awakened to
sense of a great missake, and had the magnanimity to as
knewlege it that he disdained all indulgence in the luxur
of ignoble minds, and rose into superiority to all miserals
vindictiveness; that he won the nobleat of all victoriesover his great adversary and himself—and made the onlflis spinit is as much abroad as if he stood on the Rath c
Mollaghmant, and hundreds of thousands were gathere
at his call. You have imprisoned three proprietors onementageneric relates every week through the country
and administer the strongest prevocatives to the mosenthusiastic spirit of nationality which the highes
eloquence in writing can supply. The con-ribunewspaper circulate every week through the country
and administer the strongest prevocatives to the mosenthusiastic spirit of nationality which the highes
eloquence in writing can supply. The conributions to the number of the related of th

of a gainst and torgiving people a better muniment than any which the martello towers in the Bay of Bantry can supply.

Sin Rosent Pegt. continued:—The right honorable and learned gentleman, and also the noble lord, had made reference to recent proceedings in Ireland. I am not going to enter into any discussion on that subject [hear]. But the only part of the noble lord's speech which particok of the character of an attack on her Majesty's government, was in reference to the racent law proceedings in Ireland. The noble lord stated that we had given no notice of our intention to prohibit proceedings which we thought dangerous to the public peace, and that we then suddenly resorted to the law, and charged parties with being guilty of a conspiracy for acts which had extended over several months. With respect to the law upon the subject, it is quite sufficient for me to state that the Court of Queen's Beach in Ireland was unanimous upon that point. Mr. Justice Perrin said that although there might be a doubt about technical points, yet he expressly declared that the evidence to prove a conspiracy was substantially perfect and conclusive. With respect to the application of the law of conspiracy to the case, I believe the Court of Queen's Bench was unanimous. Now, I could not follow the noble lord, I could not enter into all the reasons which induced her Majesty's government to for hear from all interference with respect to the great meetings held in Ireland in the early part of last year on the subject of the repeal of the union. I could not enter into that subject without provoking a debate which would ne cessarily bring into discussion in this house the conduct of persons who were the subjects of those proceedings,

Government, and remanded to receive the answer of the Secretary of Stote, as to his being given up, interred in St. James Commercy on the 15th, and the secretary of Stote, as to his being given up, interred in St. James Commercy on the 15th, at the defect of the American Capatasa in port. The decrease, we have a state of the James American Capatasa in port. The decrease, we have a state of the United States and American Capatasa in port. The decrease is the state of the One, and "And Lang Syne."

They are a state of the United States and the state of the Capatasa in port. The portion of the treatment of the control of the contro have been a sufficient cause for an adjournment. The noble lord says that her blajesty's government has as ye one nothing for Ireland. Is thus the fact? Ist, I will speal of that subject which, in the course of the last session was felt to be a matter of the greatest importance as affecting the interests of Ireland, I mean the relation between landford and tenant. The circumstances of the country were such as induced the government to profer nothing full and comprehensive inquiry, rather than proceed any preopjiste legislation upon such a subject. The hon member for Belton (Dr. Bowring) brought forward a bill touching the relations of landiood and tonant on certain points, and no doubt the government might have relieved themselves from further responsibility by adopting this bill, but they considered it not to be the proper country ought to take. The government appoints a commission of inquiry, composed of men was were entitled to the confidence of the country, for the purpose of making a full and effectual inquiry with respect to the local usages, peculiarities, and systems introduced in the different parts of the country. I think that was a much wiser course than if the government had immediately proceeded to legislate on imperfect information. All though, therefore, her Majesty's government had immediately proceeded to legislate on imperfect information. All though, therefore, her Majesty's government have no yet introduced any measure on the subject, they have taken the course of providing Farliament with the measure of fully understanding the nature of the relation between landiord and tenant, and of determining as to what should be the legislative remedy to be applied I think I have sufficiently shown that the measures of he Majesty's government in regard to Ireland have not been at all influenced by recent events, nor has the spirit of their legislation been in any degree affected by them have also stated, and will now repeat, that it is the intention of her Majesty's government, during the greeces, in t

ment did carry out that principie. It did piopose to place the municipal franchise in Ireland precisely on the same looting as the franchise is placed in this country. But at would be very unwise for me now to enter into any discussion upon this point. I now only state what are the intentions of her Misjesty's government (hear, hear); but I do not wish, to be unnecessarily and unwisely led into any discussion upon any such points. The present discussion was commenced, and I trust it has been continued and conducted by me in a spirit remote from all party asperity. (Hear, hear.) I trust I have not said any thing to provoke a reply from others which shall savor of bitterness or party rancor. (Hear, hear.) I must say that no man laments more than I do the existence of those jesilousies in Ireland, and of those unfortunate dissensions that have prevailed, tending, as no doubt they do, to weaken the strength of this country. (Hear, hear.) But although these things have prevailed, I am not the less confident that in case—but I trust there will be no necessity of such an appeal—but in case the honor or interest of this country should require that such an appeal should be made, I have not a doubt that the people of Ireland weuld, with the people of Great Britain, condisting and zealously support their Sovereign in the maintenance of her throne and the honor and interests of her empire. (Cheers) The noble lord did not draw any contrast between the condition of the country, in which it is at present placed, and with its condition at former periods. But I cannot help thinking that these who will carefully consider the general condition of the country in respect to the revenue at that period, what was its condition with respect to its trade, what with respect to its industry, I think they must come to the conclusion that the contrast is favorable, both in respect to trade, in respect to entrast, and as he has not made such contrast, I will not claim undue credit for her Majesty's present ministers. I will only etate that w

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this Association, on Monday, the 5th instant, the chair was taken by Mr. Arabin, the Dablin Lord Mayor Elect. A letter was read from Lord Wicklow, in continuation of a controversy with the Association, in which his Lordship gives the Repealers very small hopes of his ever joining their ranks. Rent for the week, £1,396.

The usual weekly meeting was held on the 12th list. The chair was taken by Richard O'Gorman Esq. Mr. D. O'Connell, jr., announced the receipt of various subscriptions, and proceeded to give his usual weekly return from the prison. He was happy to be able to inform the association that the imprisoned martyrs were in good health and most excellent spiritis, enjoying the glorious fact of the perfect tranquility of Ireland throughout its entire extent. They were likewise rejoiced to find that the spirit of perseverance, in looking by legal and constitutional means for the repeal of the union, still pervaded Irishmen of every class and persuasion. Peace and perseverance, and the union would necessarily be repealed. His father greatly disapproved of Mr. Sheil's speech in parliamant on the State Trials, and deprecated in the strongest language any shrinking or compromise. The repeal of the union must come sconer or later; it was only a question of time; he called upon them to persevere and by redoubled exertions I gally and peaceably to achieve for their native land that greatest of political blessings. Mr. C. Powell, M. P., moved the adoption of an address to the Queen, praying that she would liberate Mr. O'Connell, who is stated in the address to be "her Majesty's most stated in the address to be "her Majesty's most illustrions subject," and "the greatest man of the age." The adoption of the address was seconded by Henry Grattan, Esq., who stated that it had received 1,081 988 signatures. Mr. Smith O'Brien announced the amount of subscriptions to be £946 17s. for the week, and the meeting adjourned.

IRISH STATE TRIALS IN PARLIAMENT.—Parliament stands adjourned until September 5th, to enable the House of Lords to give judgment in the case of Mr. O'Connell, and also to afford the minimer an opportunity, should be think proper to embrace it, of bringing the foreign relations of the country before the national inquest

taily understood that it will confirm the proceedings in the Irish Court, much will depend upon the opinions which the Judges may entertain with regard to the proceedings connected with the mension trials, whether any portion of Mr. O'Cannell's term of incarceration will be curtailed. The Government is much more anxious to come to terms with O'Connell than he is with them. Before the segment they are high for popularity in Irishad O'Connell than he is with them. Betore the session closed, they bid high for popularity in Ireland by repealing, at the risk of offending the prejudces of many of their English supporters, the absurd penal laws, which disgraced the statutes, respecting Roman Catholics. A bill, conceived in a similar spirit, enabling property to be legally transferred to the use of the Church of Rome in Ireland, was introduced and passed. As regards the parliamentary position of the ministry, the session which has now closed has exhibited their weakness, their divisions, and their detests. Their moral strength has been seriously impaired. Another such session of reverses and blunders will go far to opes the mortals of Downing street to their rivals, the whigs.

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France.

Bieff of a French Princess.—We are happy to state that the Princess de Jourville was, at haif past 12 last night, safely delivered of a Princess, at Neutlly. Her royal highness and the infant princess are born going on favorably. It is a currous coincidence, that this is the anniversary of the Prince de Joinville's birth-day. He enters to-day on his 27th year.

The session of the French Legislature for 1844 was closed by royal ordinance on the 5th instant. In the Chamber of Deputies M. de la Rockejacquelin said that it was impossible the Assembly could separate without replying to the insulting language used in Parliament by a minister of Great Britain in speaking of the naval officers of France. He knew that the Cabinet was in a delicate position, but he thought that if it had acted with more firmness, England would not have dared to ask for reparation, when it was the French authority that had been so grossly insulted at Tahiti by the British Consul. M. Guizot, in reply, observed that the question at issue should be left to the decision of the two Governments; that he would attend to it carefully, and that the Chamber might rest convinced that he would do everything in his power to uphold the honor and rights of the French navy. M. Bilauit and M. Berryer spoke next; and after a new assurance from M. Guizot that he would throughout the negotiation defend the rights of nations and the interests of the country, the Royal ordinance was read by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the Chamber separated amidst cries of "Vive le Roi."

The Moniteur publishes the Budget of 1845: in which the expenditures are set down at 1,363,576, 248 francs, and the ways and means at 1,327,784, 417 francs.

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Baron Fresmin Dumesnil, former Member of the

Hard Francs.

Baron Fresmin Dumesnil, former Member of the Legislative body, and Deputy for Gontances under the Restoration, lately died in that town, in the ninety-third year of his age. He had commenced his military career under Louis the Fifteenth, and assisted at the siege of Gibraltar.

On the 10th inst. a grand dinner was given at the Palace of Neuilly, in celebration of the four-teenth anniversary of the day on which Louis Philippe took possession of the throne, after making outh to the charter of 1830, in presence of the two Chambers. The ministers, ambassadors, grand dignitaries of the state, and a large number of general officers, attended the banquet.

The Semaphore de Marseilles, of the Sth instant, announces the arrival, on the preceding day, of the steamer Redschid, having on board the two Egyptian Princes, Hussein Bey, the son of Mehemet Ahi, and Ahmet Bey, his grandson. Thirty-six young men, belonging to the first families in Egypt, sent to France at the expense of the Viceroy, to receive an European education, accompanied the young Princes.

The Prince de Joinville accomplished, on the 14th inst., his 27th year, being born at Neuilly on the 14th of August, 1815. He will be promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral on his return from the expedition against Morocco.

the rank of vice-Admiral on his return from the expedition against Morocco.

The Istributes of Parama.—The Journal des Dell bats states, that the presence at Paris of General Castellon, deputed by the states of Niesragua and Costa Rica, has again directed public attention to the plan proposed for cutting through the 1sthmus of Panama through the territories of those two states. The French Government caused plans to be made, about a year since, of another line, which would open the passage at Panama itself on the Pacific Ocean. We shall, therefore, compare the relative merits of the two plans. The isthmus of Panama, between Chagres and Panama, is extremely narrow. In a direct line it is but 16 leagues wide, and the canal would not be more than 19 leagues long. By the lake of Nicaragua, the distance is much longer. The navigable line commencing at the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, on the Atlantic Ocean, would be 74 leagues long it it terminated on the Pacific Ocean at the port of San Juan de Suc But it is not sufficient to plan a canal: there must be laborers to execute it and provisions to feed those laborers. In this respect the line from Chagres to Panama is deficient in many requisites. The population in the country is scanty, and the few hands that exist are not inclined. ranama is deficient in many requisites. The population in the country is scanty, and the few hands that exist are not inclined to labor, and the climate is most destructive during the heats of summer. The banks of the Nicauragua are, on the contrary, most healthful, and all travellers represent the country as most delightful, and of prodigious fertility. Though the lite from Panama to Chagres, therefore be most easy of execution, that of Nicaragua has the advantage in consequence of the lacilities it offers, as well as on account of its salubrity."

Spain.

Letters from Barcelona say the health of the young Queen is not such as to afford satisfaction for the last five or six days. She can scarcely take exercise even in her own apartments, as she is quite lame. It is said she sprained her toot dancing with her stater in her apartment; but it is believed that her difficulty of moving is owing to her being swollen in an extraordinary manner, particularly in her legs. Her appearance is that of one in a confirmed dropsy. Her sister is also ill, and confined to her apartment.

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Two hundred and twentySpanish refugee priests, from different parts of France, passed through Bayonne last week, on their way to Spain; hundreds of others from Italy have also entered Catalonia by Perpigoan, and landed along the coasts of Valencia and Andalusia by the Marseilles steamer—a proof that they expect something.

The Augsburg Gazette, of the 6th inst., publishes a letter from the frontiers of Italy, of the 31st ult., which would appear to indicate that M. Castillo, the Spanish agent, sent to arrange the religious differences that had arisen between Spain and the Holy See, was not likely to succeed in his mission. He had hitherto vainly solicited an audience of the Pope, and had been told that no reconciliation was possible, unless the nomination of the bishops was accorded to the court of Rome.

The successive reports from Morocco contradict cach other as to the actual beginning of hostilities. Frequent diplomatic communications have passed between the Emperor Abd-er-Rahman and the French authorities on the frontiers. He admitted the aggression on the Algerian territory, and promised to punish the authors of it, the Kard of Ouchda, a leader, being in prison; but evaded all altusion to the demands not to support Abd-el-Kader in his resistance to the French. In the case of his not giving a satisfactory reply, the French threatened to begin by bombarding Tangiers. On the 23d July, the Prince De Joinville arrived at Tangiers in the Pluton steamer; and received on board M. Ninon, the Cousul General, with his family; sending the steamer Veloce to Mogadore, on a similar crand. According to a letter from Mr. Cowell, Lloyd's Agent, it was reported at Ginraltar, on the 1st instant, that Mr. Drummond Hay, the English Charge d'Affairs, had written despatches on the 26 h July, a which he said that he had offered his mediation, and was actually engaged in negotiations with the Emperor.

"Nothing," says Mr. Cowell, "can be more cri-

ation, and was actually engaged in negotiations with the Emperor.
"Nothing," says Mr. Cowell, "can be more critical than the actual position of affairs. The British Admiral, in the Formidable, remains in our bay, with the Caledonia three decker; whilst at Tangiers are the Warspite and Albion, under Commodore Lockyer. On the part of the Spansards, their brigade is ready at Tarifa and Algesirus; and 1,000 cavalry are daily expected in our immediate neighborhood from Madrid, to join the African expedition. Their movements will, however, wholly depend on the French, without whom it is supposed they will not act."

The Semaphore de Marseilles of the 2d instant publishes a letter under date Megadore, the 10th,

The Samaphore de Marseilles of the 2d instant publishes a letter under date Mogadore, the 10th, mentioning that the British Consul General (Mr. Drummond Hay) had been obliged to wait tweive days in that town for an escorl of 8,000 men, under whose protection he set out for the residence of the Emperor. The letter adds that the mission undertaken by our Consul was extremely personal dertaken by our Consul was extremely persons from the exasperation existing in the country against the Europeans and Christians, and that the Emperor, yielding to the forrent, was himself preaching the holy war. The Emperor has refused to accept the mediation of Great Britain, or to receive Air. Drummond Hay, and has retired into the interior. The Prince de Joinville has given the Emperor until the 2d instito accede to the demands of the French government, and in the event of his refusal